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Inplaced advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1865. NO. 188.

The Daily Commercial.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 146½.

CITY ITEMS.

Country Merchants

Will satisfy their little cuts by calling before purchasing, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Religious Service.

The congregation of the North church, Allegheny, will unite with the First church in religious exercises at 12 m. to-day.

Medicines.

A fresh supply of Humphrey's Homœpathic medicines, Jayne's family medicines, Ayer's medicines, Congress water, Blue Lick water, California wine and brandy. Bell's rye whisky, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately a teacher of Classics (Greek and Latin) and Higher Mathematics. Must be a single gentleman and a good scholar. Apply at the book store of Davis, Clarke & Co., Woodstreet, Pittsburgh, from two to three o'clock, p. m.

Hasheesh Candy.

The great Oriental Nervine Compound. A most delightful exhilarant confectionated, and has been the theme of song and story among the Persians, Arabians and Assyrians.

Health joy and beauty gladden the heart, a blessing to the nervous and debilitated of all classes.

Sole agents in Pittsburgh, for the sale of the above Candy, R. L. Fahnestock & Co., S. F. Vandevert, and N. McClargan & Co.

Grand Concert.

A Concert both vocal and instumental, we are told, is to be given on the 25th. The music is to be sacred, and has been selected from the composition of some of the finest writers. As the Concert will be given in St. Peter's Episcopal church, the fine organ in use there will add much to the character and style of the music, and a large choir selected from among the most accomplished singers in our midst, offer to gether a fine entertainment. Tickets will not be sold at the door, but may be had at the usual music stores in a day or two. The object, we understand, is the benefit of the church.

Silks, Prints, &c.

Silks of every description, greatly reduced in price at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Dress goods of all kinds, great bargains.

Cloaks and Shawls in great variety.

Prints, choice patterns fine cloths, fast colors, 12½c.

Yard wide Sheeting Muslin at 12½ cents.

Ticking at 31 cents, formerly 62 cents; do, yard wide at 25 cents, formerly $1.

Linen Table Diaper at 62½ cents, formerly $1.25; other qualities in proportion, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Booth, the Assassin.

Numerous well-informed persons entertain the belief that BOOTH, the assassin, was caught on Saturday night, and confined on board a monitor near the Navy Yard, where he still is. It is alleged the motive for this secrecy is to avoid a popular outbreak. It is said the directions sent to Provost Marshals and others, relative to the person believed to have been guilty of the attempt at Secretary SEWARD's residence, no reference being made to BOOTH—a circumstance, conceding it to be a fact, which would seem to favor the belief that BOOTH is already in confinement.

An Explanation.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes the following explanation of a matter to which we believe the country has ceased to attach real importance: There is an explanation of the 4th of March: There has not been in print and it is proper now to be made public. We have it from the lips of a gentleman in high official position and public esteem, who was in Washington at the time, and is conversant with all the particulars and facts. The following is his statement: Mr. Johnson, as our readers may remember, was taken ill with typhoid fever in January preceding the inauguration, and was brought down to the very verge of the grave. After several weeks combat with that dangerous disease, he passed the crisis, and began to recover. But his constitution was so badly shattered, that his health improved very slowly. His physicians prescribed stimulants in limited quantities to help his system rally from the ravages of the fever. About a fortnight before the inauguration he wrote a letter to the President, stating that he was unfit to visit Washington; that he was not sufficiently restored to endure the fatigue—so long a journey, or to preside over the Senate after arriving there. He suggested whether he could not go before some Judge or magistrate in Nashville and take the oath of office, and avoid the necessity of going to the capital. The President referred the letter to several members of Congress, and they advised him that an act of Congress, passed not long previously, rendered it essential for Mr. Johnson to be there on the 4th of March and "qualify," or the office would have to be declared vacant. The President telegraphed him to come on, and he accordingly started. He reached Washington very weak and indisposed. On the morning of the 4th of March he was in the Vice President's room, lying on a couch. He complained that he did not possess enough strength to perform his part of the ceremonies, to deliver his address, or take his seat as presiding officer. He was advised by some of his friends, who were with him to take a glass of spirits just before the ceremonies would begin, as the stimulation would impart to him temporary strength to perform his part. Acting on the advice, he drank a glass of brandy, but, in the weak condition of his nerves, it flew to his head, and partially intoxicated him at the moment he was called upon to appear in the chamber. The sequel we will not repeat. After the adjournment of the Senate he retired to the residence of P. P. Blair, sr., at Silver Spring, and remained under his roof for three weeks, when he recovered much of his former health and strength.

We trust the *Tribune* will perceive how extremely unwise it is to assail a public man as it did Mr. Johnson, without knowing the facts. The above is substantially as we related the circumstances at the time.]

Address of the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia.

To the Reverend Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese of Philadelphia: Reverend Brethren and Beloved Children—It is not necessary for us to announce to you the sad calamity which has befallen the nation. It is already known in every city, village and hamlet of our widely extended country. Everywhere it has sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of all true and law-abiding citizens. We deem it unnecessary, therefore, for ourselves and you, our utter abhorrence and execration of the atrocious deed, and at the same time, our sympathy and condolence with all our fellow citizens, and especially with those most nearly interested in this sad and afflicting bereavement. We desire to unite most cordially in the universal expressions of the national grief and into the public demonstrations by which it is appropriately manifested. In times of peril and danger, it is the duty of all to recur by most earnest prayer to the Divine Disposer of all events, and with due resignation to their existing affliction and calamities, to pour forth our supplications to God that we may be saved from future and impending evils. We prescribe to the clergy the recitation in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, of the prayer "*Pro quacumque tribulatione*," for the space of one month, and enjoin on the faithful the sacred duty of imploring in their daily prayers and devotions the aid of Almighty God to our afflicted nation in its necessities.

"*Dominus sit semper vobiscum.*"

JAMES FREDERIC, Bishop of Philadelphia.

Easter Monday, 1865.

The prayers prescribed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, and which may with great propriety be used by the faithful, are as follows:

COLLECT.

Turn not away thine eyes, O most merciful God, from thy people crying out to thee in their affliction; but for the glory of Thine own name relieve us in our necessities, through Christ our Lord.

SECRET.

Mercifully receive, O Lord, the offerings by which thou vouchsafest to be appeased; and by Thy great goodness restore us to safety through Christ our Lord.

POSTCOMMUNION.

Look down mercifully, we beseech Thee, O Lord, in our tribulation, and turn away the wrath of Thy indignation, which we justly deserve, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Our Father. Hail, Mary.

Announcement to Minister Adams.

The following was sent off by the Saturday's steamer from Portland:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, &c., &c.:

The sad duty devolves upon me to announce the assassination of the President at Ford's theater last night by a pistol shot from a person who entered his box for the purpose. The assasin escaped, but it is supposed has since been arrested.

The President died at about half-past seven o'clock this morning.

Vice President Johnson has assumed the functions of President, having been sworn in by the Chief Justice.

About the same time an attempt was made by, it is believed, a different person to assassinate Mr. Seward; but the murderer only succeeded in inflicting painful and severe wounds, principally upon his face.

Mr. F. W. Seward were beaten over the head with a heavy weapon in the hands of the person who attacked his father, and is grievously hurt. His brother was also wounded by the dagger of the assassin, as was Mr. Hansel, a messenger of the department, who was with the secretary, and the male nurse in attendance.

WILLIAM HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Edwin Booth.

The following letters passed on Saturday between Mr. Jarrett, manager of the Boston Theatre, and Mr. Edwin Booth:

LETTER FROM MR. JARRETT.

PARKER HOUSE, 7 A. M.,
Saturday, April 15, 1865.

Edwin Booth, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—A fearful calamity is upon us. The President of the United States has fallen by the hand of an assassin, and, I am shocked to say, suspicion points to one nearly related to you as the perpetrator of this horrid deed. God grant that it may not prove so. With this knowledge, and out of respect to the anguish which will fill the public mind as soon as the appalling fact shall be fully revealed, I have concluded to close the Boston Theatre until further notice. Please signify to me your cooperation in this matter.

In great sorrow and in haste, I remain yours very truly, HENRY C. JARRETT.

REPLY.

FRANLIN SQUARE, Boston, April 15, 1865.

Henry C. Jarrett, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—With deepest sorrow and great agitation, I thank you for relieving me from my engagement with yourself and the public. The news of the morning has made me wretched indeed, not only because I have received the unhappy tidings of the suspicions of a brother's crime, but because a good man and a most justly honored and patriotic ruler has fallen in an hour of national joy by the hand of an assassin. The memory of the traitorous who have fallen on the field in our country's defence during this struggle cannot be forgotten by me even in this, the most distressing day of my life. And I most sincerely pray that the victories we have already won may stay the brand of war and the tide of loyal blood. While mourning in common with all other loyal hearts the death of the President, I am oppressed by a private woe not to be expressed in words. But whatever calamity may befall me or mine, my country one and indivisable has my warmest devotion.

EDWIN BOOTH.

The following card from Rev. George H. Hepworth, appears in the "Transcript:"—

"To the Editor of the Transcript:—

"As a personal friend of Mr. Edwin Booth, I am glad of the opportunity to give the Boston public some idea of his present condition. I need not say that he has won the respect and esteem of all those who have had the pleasure of knowing him; and am glad to inform the public that after a thorough search of his trunks and wardrobe, nothing has been found which in the slightest degree implicates him in the knowledge that such an act was contemplated.

"He has always been a firm and unflinching supporter of the Administration, casting the only vote of his life, last November, for Mr. Lincoln, and standing conspicuously in his profession as a man loyal to the idea and the cause of the North. I have seen him this morning, and find him overwhelmed by the greatness of his affliction. The Boston people will give him their sympathy in this the hour of his trial, and cheerfully, as I unasked offer my testimony in his behalf.

"In the cause of justice I remain, very truly, "G. H. H.

"Boston, Saturday."

Late News Items.

The secessionists at Windsor, Canada West, on Saturday got out a cannon, hoisted flags, and were preparing for a grand jubilee over the murder of President Lincoln, when the Mayor of Windsor arrested the whole crowd. If the Detroit people could have got at them the trouble of an arrest would undoubtedly have been saved.

We learn from the Cleveland *Herald* that the mechanics in the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad shops had a meeting last night, and two of their number had expressed their gratification at Mr. Lincoln's death, and that he ought to have been killed long ago, hold a meeting yesterday morning with Mr. Samuel Johnson in the chair, to examine into the matter. A committee was appointed, who made identification, and being satisfied of the truth of the charges, waited on the Master Mechanic and requested the discharge of the two men, as the loyal men refused to work with them any longer. The two sympathizers with murder were promptly furnished their walking papers.

A lady in Toledo, hearing that one of her neighbors had made the remark that "Lincoln ought to have been killed long ago," paid her a visit, and on the remark being repeated, struck the woman in the face and administered a severe drubbing, one that will not be forgotten for some time to come. It does not do for disloyal sentiments to be uttered in the presence of the wives of our fighting soldiers.

The money article of the New York *Commercial* remarks: The fact that an event, which in European countries would have created violent fluctuations of securities, has been accompanied here with no disturbance of the politi-cal situation, and no diminution in the value of the national bonds, has been attended here with no such result—will be accepted both here and in Europe as a high evidence of the stability of the United States Government, and the value of its securities.

It appears there was some individuals in the town of Ironton, Ohio, who were so heartless, so lost to all feelings of humanity and patriotism, to express feelings of gratification over the news of the President's death. This was more than outraged humanity could endure. The indignant and sorrow stricken citizens rose en masse and compelled these wretches to, in human form, to leave the town. We are informed that they were seven in number and only escaped with their lives, some of them being very severely beaten.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says: There has been a heavy decline in the price of hay, which has commanded exceedingly high prices during the winter, having been sold as high as thirty dollars per ton. Last week it was sold at twenty-five dollars per ton—a decline of five dollars per ton. Even at this rate, there is no crop that will pay the farmer as well as hay.

BOOTH THE ASSASSIN IN TRAINING.—The Boston *Herald* says: "Booth, the assassin, was known in this city no longer ago than last Monday, and on that day, and perhaps on previous days, he occupied a private gallery of Messrs. Ford & Edwards in Chapman place, opposite the Parker House, and practiced with a pistol, firing at a mark through a looking glass, behind which he would step, under his leg, behind his neck, and in other strange positions. He is represented as being a frequent visitor at the gallery, and a practiced shot in Boston, and his firing been very expert with the pistol. At this time we are told, he did not talk of politics, and spoke only of ordinary every-day matters.

"From this city he must have gone almost directly to Washington, to have arrived in time to complete his preparations for his fearful crime.

MEETING OF ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—In accordance with an official notification from Mayor Morrison, addressed to the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny a special meeting of these bodies was held last evening, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings, in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln. The Councils met in their respective chambers, and after organizing, a joint meeting was held, when the following preamble and resolutions, presented by Mr. S. Riddle, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The honored and beloved Chief Magistrate of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, has been slain by an assassin, and the Nation is surrounded by an habiliments of woe; the Councils of the city of Allegheny have assembled to take action, in view of this sad public calamity, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Allegheny claim the melancholy privilege of recording and subscribing an official mite to the page of the records, testifying in terms as forcible as language can convey, their profound sense of the national bereavement, and their detestation of the vile spirit of treason and secession, the fruitful source of all our national grief.

Resolved, That no public man, since the days of Washington, has so much filled the popular heart, been so beloved, honored and trusted by the people, as Abraham Lincoln, the second Father of his Country.

Resolved, That in this bloody tragedy none can fail to recognize the sad fulfilment of the words uttered and inspired by the spirit of this wicked rebellion. The hecatombs of those slain in battle, murdered by guerrillas, butchered when captives, and starved while in prison, is but a fit sequel in the cold blooded assassination of the kind, tender-hearted, genial President, at the very moment when he was engaged in ministering plans for the broadest executive clemency towards those who were plotting against his life.

Resolved, That we accept the lesson of this mysterious Providence—that saucleuey towards the foul treason and secession were a *crime*, and a rigorous enforcement of the penalties of violated law *justice*.

Resolved, That in this sad ordeal the republic has triumphed over the latest and basest attempt to destroy the Republican Government, thus nullifying the wisdom of our patriot fathers, in having provided for the worst conceivable emergencies: "The workman may die, but the work goes on."

Resolve, That in President Andrew Johnson we see God's providence, in giving us a man of the people, tried as by fire, who has for many years stood by for the down trodden and persecuted masses of the South; who has dared to do and to suffer for *principle*—principle which has withstood the fiery ordeal of the past four years. He fully understands the vile spirit of treason and secession, and has the head, the heart and the arm to deal with it fearlessly and justly.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to President Andrew Johnson our hearty and united support, and that of our truly loyal citizens, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors and treason, slavery and aristocracy, and in executing the most speedy and righteous penalties of violating law, upon the guilty authors of this most heinous rebellion.

Resolved, That in token of the deep sorrow which pervades the public heart in this city, the Council Chambers be draped in black, and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded upon the minutes of the Councils, and subscribed by the members.

If the Clerks of the Councils, Messrs. Macferron and M'Gonigle, were appointed a committee to attend to draping the Council Chambers with mourning. There being no further business, on motion Councils adjourned.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

Gen. Lee's Arrival in the City

His Reception by the Citizens.

Rebuilding of the Burnt District.

Contrabands Removing the Rubbish.

Depredations by Negroes on Unarmed Inhabitants.

The Episcopal Churches Closed.

THE CAUSE OF THE PROCEEDING.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Richmond *Whig*, of yesterday, contains the following:

"General R. E. Lee arrived in this city about three o'clock Saturday evening, attended by five members of his staff. He rode into the city over the pontoon bridge at the foot of Seventeenth street, and thence up Main street to his residence, on Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth, passing rapidly through the city. He was recognized by but a few citizens who raised their hats, a compliment which was in every case returned, but on nearing his residence, the fact of his presence having spread quickly, a great crowd rushed to see him, and set up loud cheering, to which he replied by simply raising his hat. As he descended from his horse a large number of persons pressed forward and shook hands with him. This ceremony being gotten through with by the General as quickly and unostentatiously as possible, he entered into his house and the crowd dispersed.

"The rebuilding of the burnt district has been commenced. All kinds of business is brisk. All the able bodied contrabands are to be put to work removing the rubbish of the late conflagration.

"From a gentleman direct from Gloucester county we learn that negroes from the Peninsula and vicinity of Yorktown have banded together, to the number of several thousands and are committing most wanton depredations upon the unarmed and defenceless inhabitants of the county.

"The Protestant Episcopal churches in the city were closed on yesterday. A brief statement will explain the cause of this proceeding. The Episcopal Churches, it seems, were obnoxious to General Order No. 29, which says: In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the President of the Confederate States, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States." The Rules of the Church enjoin that while omissions may be made in prayers, no portion thereof shall be changed except by authority of an ecclesiastical council, which must be presided over by the Episcopal Bishop of the State. The prayers heretofore used included the words "Confederate States," and though clergymen were at liberty and were willing to omit the objectionable words they had no authority to substitute therefor the words United States. Bishop Johns is in Halifax, therefore there could be no communication with him, and no council could be held. In the dilemma the clergymen of the various churches waited on General Ord and stated the case. The General said he would consider the matter, and finally decided that he would not interfere with the churches, but that they must be closed. The clergy were obliged to open their ecclesiastical military superiors.

"The original ordinance of secession of Virginia was destroyed by the conflagration.

"John L. Ford, proprietor of the theatre in Washington, bearing his name, is about to open a theatre in Richmond."

Pres't. Lincoln's Assassination.

Reception of the News in Richmond, Leading Rebels Horrified.

The Deed Denounced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday in an editorial on the assassination of President Lincoln says: "The heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassinated. The decease of the Chief Magistrate of the nation at any period is an event which painfully affects the public mind; but the time, manner and circumstances of Pres't Lincoln's death render it the most momentous, most appalling calamity which could befall the land. It is the loss of the benefactor of the United States, the loss of the friend of the people of the United States. The thoughtless and vicious may effect to derive satisfaction from the assassination of single close of the President's career, but every reflecting person will deplore the awful event, and dread the avenging hand of justice, behind which a restoration of tranquility under the benignant and magnanimous policy of Mr. Lincoln, now happily inaugurated, will regret to have fallen by reason of his own rekindle excitement, or inflame passion again.

"That a state of war almost fratricidal should give rise to bitter feeling and bloody deeds in the field was to be expected, but that the assassin's knife and bullet should follow the great and best loved men of the nation in their daily walks and roads, there, when surrounded by their friends, is an atrocity which will shock and appal every honorable man and woman in the land.

"The secrecy with which the assassin or assassins pursued their victims indicated that there were but few accomplices. The assassinating man crime, the abhorrence with which it is regarded on all sides, will, it is hoped, deter the most malignant person from committing the infamy which attaches to this horrible deed. We cannot pursue the subject further. We contemplate too deeply and painfully the terrible aspects of this calamity to comment on it further.

"The people of Petersburg had this affecting news yesterday. Before it was made public here, Judge W. T. Jones, Roger A. Pryor, John Lyon and other prominent citizens united in a call for a public meeting, where the people could do so, their grief for so sad an event, their abhorrence of the deed, and their sympathy for the bereaved. We know that the citizens of Richmond will take similar action."

The Attempt on Secretary Seward's Life.

ARREST OF SURRATT, THE ASSASSIN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Late last night a man disguised as a laborer, and carrying a pick on his shoulder approached the house occupied by the family of Surratt in this city, and was about to enter when he was arrested, and upon washing the dirt from his face, he proved to be quite a different looking person from what his appearance indicated. He called himself Payne and exhibited not a little embarrassment. He managed to ask in agitated tones why he was arrested. The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for, when he immediately exclaimed: "I know him by his general appearance and his mouth." The servant then said there could be no mistake. Others in Secretary Seward's house at the time, who promptly have a recollection of Surratt's appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to recognize him. The man arrested is believed to be Surratt, who perpetrated the dreadful acts at Secretary Seward's house on Friday.

THE SEWARDS.

THEIR HEALTH IMPROVING.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The following dispatch has been received by Col. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company:

WASHINGTON, April 18.

To E. S. Sanford:

Mr. Seward is much better. He sat up for a quarter of an hour this morning, and was bright and cheerful. To-day is a marked improvement upon yesterday. Frederick is slowly but surely regaining his consciousness. He has spoken twice this morning. He sleeps much of the time, and breathes regularly and easily. His pulse and appetite are good. I think every one feels encouraged with regard to both. The messenger and nurse are doing well. [Signed] C. A. SEWARD.

Union Prayer Meeting in Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 18.

The public Union prayer meeting last night was densely crowded. The meeting was characterized by the greatest solemnity. A feeling of earnest sympathy pervaded the whole assembly.

Stoneman's Great Raid.

Bridges Destroyed and Burned.

The Occupation of Salisbury, N. C.

Immense amount of Stores, Clothing, Ammunition, &c., Captured.

Great Destruction of Property.

LENAIRE, TENN., April 16.

The expedition under Major General Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th, marched and struck the East Tennessee road on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem. Between these points thirty-three bridges were burned and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and besides many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed. On the 6th General Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danville and Mocksville, arriving at Grant's Creek, three miles from Salisbury, the rebel line for the defense of the town, at six o'clock a. m., on the 12th inst.

This line was defended by artillery and infantry, which was soon forced and our forces entered Salisbury at ten A. M., capturing eight stands of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, 1,165 prisoners, 1000 stands of arms and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rounds of small ammunition and 1000 rounds of fixed ammunition shell, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 30,000 army blankets, and 20,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds saltpetre, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 dollars worth of medical supplies, and 7000 bales of cotton.

Fourteen pieces of artillery were brought away and all other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large arsenal, with machinery complete, six depots, two large railroad bridges, several bridges between Greensboro and Danville, and also on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed. We lost very few in killed and wounded. Among the latter, Capt. R. Morrow, of Gen. Stoneman's staff.

THE GREAT DEAD.

LYING IN STATE.

Additional Reward for the Assassin.

Design of the Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The body of the late President is lying in state in the East Room. Thousands of persons of both sexes are thronging thither. The East Room is decorated with the usual drapings of woe. In the immediate center of this spacious room is erected the catafalque and the coffin is within the immediate view of the long line of visitors, each of whom stops a moment to take a view of the face of the deceased, and many shed tears. The Committee of Arrangements has contributed the choicest flowers to adorn the coffin and made up the foundation upon which it rests. Between the hours of 9 and 10 this morning and noon, at least 20,000 persons had visited the Executive Mansion and there are thousands more following in turn, all anxious to indulge a similar privilege.

Don Jose Antonio Garcia yesterday presented his credentials to the acting secretary of State, and was received as the charge d'affairs of the Republic of Peru to the United States.

Robert Barth has been appointed Consul of Leipsic, and Mr. Meidenberg Reisenstein, also Consul of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, and A. Claussinis, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin at Chicago. The latter has been declared by our government accordingly.

BALTIMORE, April 18.

The City Councils have offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. The feeling here against Booth is greatly intensified by the fact that he is a Marylander, and it is desired by the people that one who has so dishonored the fame of Baltimore should meet with speedy justice.

HARTIMORE, April 18.

It is understood that the party alluded to as having been arrested on the 15th on suspicion of the conspirators was merely a coincidence. President Lincoln, some time back, and unknown to himself, had given a pass to the gentleman, and it is desired by the people that one who has so dishonored the fame of Baltimore should meet with speedy justice.

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The "Herald" editorially expresses the fullest confidence in the ability of President Johnson to manage affairs with perfect success.

FROM MOBILE.

The Capture of Spanish Fort

Fortifications at Blakely, Occupied,

Capture of Rebel Officers, Soldiers and Guns.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The *Times'* dispatch, dated Blakely, Alabama, on the 10th, says of the capture of Spanish Fort on the 8th, that twenty-two heavy Parrotts were got within half a mile of the fort, and half as many mortars, while the 29th Indiana, 74th Massachusetts, and 21st New York Batteries were advanced to within one-third of a mile of the enemy's works. At a given time the gunboats blazed away, and at the same time the sappers and miners advanced, killing every rebel artillerist who showed himself.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1865.

To Major General DIX:

The following dispatches from Major General Canby report the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which form a part of the rebel defenses of the city of Mobile:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DEPT. W. MISS.)
In the Field, April 9th, 1865—9 A. M.)

Major General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff:

Spanish Fort and its defenses were captured last night. We have twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men prisoners, and have taken five mortars and twenty-five guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakely is already invested and will be assaulted to-day unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be. (Signed) E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DEPT. W. MISS.)
In the Field, April 9th, 1865.)

Gens. GRANT and HATLECK:

I have the honor to report the capture this day of the rebel fortifications at Blakely, with 2,400 prisoners and twenty guns.

(Signed) E. R. S. CANBY, Maj. Gen.
(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secty of War.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Our Dead President.

Preparations for the last Sad Rites.

Mrs. Lincoln's Great Affliction.

President Lincoln's Last Official Act,

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Capitol rotunda is magnificently draped and the funeral ceremonies to-morrow will be the most imposing and majestic ever witnessed on this continent. A splendid catafalque has been erected in the centre of the rotunda. The national pictures have all been shrouded in mourning, and the general effect is fine beyond description.

Mrs. Lincoln is understood to have some desire that the remains should be interred in Washington, but thus far no change has been made in the programme. She has been very much agitated through the day, and this afternoon it has been necessary to deny all visitors.

An immense throng of people passed through the White House to-day, to take a farewell look at the remains of the late President Lincoln.

One of the last official acts of the President was to pardon an Ohio deserter, who had been sentenced to be hung on the 21st instant. His brother had fallen in battle, and he had got away from his regiment while intoxicated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Minnesoteans in Relation to President Lincoln's Death.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Confidence in President Johnson.

Persons arriving in the City to attend President Lincoln's Funeral.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Pursuant to a call by Hon. Alex. Ramsey and D. S. Mortouthe, Minnesotians in Washington, and a number from the former gentleman at the National Hotel, to-day, to adopt measures appropriate to the occasion of the great national calamity. Hon. M. S. Wilkinson was chosen Chairman and J. F. Stock, Secretary. J. A. Ashley, Dr. G. A. Sturges, Thomas McManus, A. Strecker and J. J. Knox were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the venerated Chief Magistrate of the nation has been cut down in the midst of his usefulness, the citizens of Minnesota, should give expression to the grief with which our hearts are overwhelmed and bring to the throne of mercy the calamity which has thus overtaken this people.

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln those who love liberty, oppressed have lost an able counsellor; the erring, one whose heart ever overflowed with kindness to them; a great and powerful defender and protector, and all people a tried and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we extend to the surviving family of the late President, in the utter desolation and woe by which they are stricken, our deep and heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we have the strongest confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the illustrious man who has been called upon by this national bereavement so suddenly called to the position of Chief Magistrate; and that in the hour of the direst trial to which he can be called upon to perform, we pledge him our earnest and constant support.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for the memory of the late President, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Colonel G. H. Woods was appointed chief marshal, and Messrs. Benjamin Thompson, W. A. Ernst, Captain G. O. Evans and Dr. G. A. Sturgiss, assistants; and the chief marshal was authorized to appoint such additional assistants as may be necessary.

The chief marshal and his assistants were instructed to make all necessary arrangements for Minnesota in reference to the funeral ceremonies of the late President.

Meeting adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, at Senator Ramsey's room.

Every train which arrived here to-day from the North was crowded with people coming to witness the imposing funeral obsequies to-morrow. Among the arrivals to-day were full delegations of Congressmen, Ex-Congressmen, Governors and Ex-Governors, with their retinues. Mrs. Postmaster General Dennison was also among the arrivals.

A curious fancy tea set, a miniature *fac simile* of a locomotive and tender, formerly the property of Gen. Beauregard, and captured at the evacuation of Richmond, was subsequently purchased by a Philadelphia gentleman, to be presented to President Lincoln.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 18.

A special dispatch to the Herald, from Washington, says that deputation after deputation, arrive at the White House. It is impossible for one-third of the vast crowds of visitors to obtain an entrance.

Mrs. Lincoln has not determined whether the remains of her husband shall be removed to Springfield or be placed in the vault under the Capitol.

A number of State delegations called upon President Davis this morning.

Secretary Seward's daughter is to be confirmed while the person supposed to be assassinated.

Gen. Grant had a long interview with President Johnson upon questions connected with the war. It is understood that their views were harmonious.

The Attempt on Sec. Seward's Life.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

A Portuguese bookseller named Celestino, named Celestive, who was captured last summer along with his vessel, near the mouth of Chesepeake Bay, and afterwards released through the efforts of influential parties whose friendship was probably purchased with Spanish doubloons, was brought here to-day from Philadelphia in irons. He is suspected of being the assassin of Secretary Seward. For several months last summer he boarded at Willard's, living in a princely style and paying his bills promptly in gold, which at that time commanded a premium of $1,50.

His vessel and cargo, shortly after his release from the Oil Capitol, were confiscated by the Admiralty court of this district, since which time he has been heard to swear revenge on the authors of his misfortunes.

Several days prior to the murder he came to Washington, stopping at his old hotel, but left on Friday night without paying his bill.

There is hardly a doubt that the man arrested in this city to-day, mentioned above, is the assassin who attempted the murder of Mr. Seward.

The President's Funeral.

Observance of the day in New York.

Public and Private Buildings Draped in Symbols of Mourning.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The City Hall exhibits on every side numerous tokens of grief. The draping of the buildings is progressing, and by noon to-morrow nearly all the public and private establishments will wear symbols of mourning. The day will be closely observed in all the churches and business circles. Badges of mourning are worn by most citizens. Many ladies have appeared in public in mourning dresses, and are proposing to discard all gay colors for thirty days.

The British Consul called a meeting of the British residents, which was largely attended at the Astor House to-day. Resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the national loss were unanimously passed.

Preparations are being made for receiving the body of the President on its route to Springfield. The Seventh regiment has been selected as an escort.

Arch Bishop McCloskey has issued another circular, that the various churches of the city and diocese be open on Wednesday for public service. At the end of mass he says a psalm, and *miserere* should be read, or chantell supplicating God's mercy for ourselves and all people.

Surrender of Lee's Army.

A MOST IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

35,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

134 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

What the Rebel Generals Say.

They are anxious to know their Fate.

Rebel Soldiers in a Miserable Condition.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, returned to the city, from Appomatox Court House, yesterday. He was present at the final surrender of Lee's entire army, and witnessed the laying down of their arms. He was the only civilian present. He describes the scene as being one of the most impressive ever witnessed. When he left 35,000 paroles had been issued, and 134 pieces of artillery had been returned as captured. He saw and conversed with Lee and all the prominent rebel generals. Three of them, Gordon Wilcox and Alexander came with his escort to Petersburg. They all acknowledge themselves subdued and were anxiously working round to find out what was to be their destiny.

He represents the rebel army as being perfectly worn out and in the most miserable condition possible. There was great scarcity of rations and forage, and the horses of the rebels were dying by hundreds of starvation. Major General Gibbon was in command at Appomattox, and the morning Mr. Washburn left Gen. Lee had sent in a request for an escort for him and his staff to Richmond, to protect him from the stragglers of both armies. Three of the most prominent citizens of Lynchburg visited General Gibbon to implore him to instantly send a force there to protect the city from rebel soldiers and from the mob which threatened its destruction. The rebels, both officers and men, were in a state of the most deplorable destitution, without rations, without money, and no clothing except what they had on their backs.

The Tragedy in Washington

The Plot Abetted by Rebel Leaders.

GUERRILLAS NEAR THE CITY.

Their Object to aid the Escape of the Assassins.

Foreign Rebel Sympathizers.

Booth's Object to have killed Grant Also

Last Cabinet Meeting attended by President Lincoln.

His Premonitions of a great National Event

HONOR TO THE MIGHTY DEAD.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The "Tribune" regards the murderous outrages in Washington as an incident of a comprehensive plot abetted by rebel leaders.

The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning says: A large body of guerrillas have been hovering along the opposite bank of the Potomac for the past few days. They have had a few spirited skirmishes with them, in which we drove them after an obstinate resistance. It is supposed they came there to cover the retreat of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin.

Thurlow Weed called to see Mr. Seward yesterday, and although he tried to avoid drawing a sketch of the last cabinet consultation, the Secretary insisted upon his staying to hear and talk also, until the physician had to interfere and put a stop to it.

The failure of a number of foreign attaches of known rebel sympathies to adopt universal symbols of mourning, has occasioned much remark.

The Herald's special says: Mrs. Lincoln passed last night very badly, at one o'clock it was necessary to call the family physician. To-day she has been quiet but nervous and should the excitement consequent upon the officials about the details of the approaching obsequies.

The Times' Washington special says: When the President arrived, Booth is said to have been waiting on the pavement in front of the box door, and as he passed in, he struck a blow from Mr. Lincoln, who knew him. After that he enquired if Gen. Grant had come. It is supposed that he would have assassinated Gen. Grant, but for the large crowd he saw waiting for General Grant. He then went around to the front part of the theatre and entering the first passage for an instant, and in time about the lobby, hiding his hat in the left hand. The next time he was

The Daily Commercial.

TWELFTH FRIDAY, APRIL 19 1865.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of all lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for this paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Future.

The New York *Tribune* gives utterance to the following language:

"The future of our country—so bright to our apprehension one little week ago—has been suddenly overcast by a cloud of exceeding blackness. Had Lincoln been but lived, we are confident that no confederate flag would have been flying in this country thirty days hence. Now, we cannot read the future with any certainty; but only trust that behind the cloud are all the stars of heaven."

Before our merciful President was assassinated, the "thirty days" theory was to be respected, even by those who opposed it. But to hold to it now, is to shut one's eyes to the bloody fact which has plunged the nation in grief and lamentation. We hold in profound respect and undying regard the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We know how sincerely merciful he was towards those whom he believed might be won by leniency and ready to strike forever their flag. But his sad taking off has shown how misjudged was that leniency, and how unworthily bestowed would have been the meditated clemency. Could he reappear on the scene, we doubt not his just mind would see the necessity of a changed policy. BOOTH is but the representative of many, and acted only as others feel, and perhaps would have acted, had it fallen to their lot. It is a spirit not conquerable by lenieney. There is no call for the trial. But the demand is sternly made, that the spirit which has found expression in this bloody deed shall be scourged to the bitter end and crushed out utterly. If the act has any significance at all, it is that the lenient policy of a week ago was not the policy for the occasion. Another and a severer policy will be the consequence, apparently the only one consistent with this mysterious exhibition of the Divine hand and will.

Vengeful Passions.

Ever since the Rebellion began its work of disorganization and slaughter, we have admired the magnanimous spirit of forbearance that has characterized the loyal people. Under prolonged, repeated and aggravated provocations, it has maintained its firm and dignified position in the hearts of the friends of the government. It has appeared in the measures of the government itself, it has pervaded the hearts of the home population, and it has been illustrated in our brave soldiers, amid the fatigues of the march, the privations of the camp and the fury of battle.

This feeling has not been a weakness. It has not enfeebled the resolute purpose of patriotism or its strong arm. It is an honor to the country and its people.

This magnanimity has been the more admirable and illustrious by the contrast which the rebellion has exhibited, from the cowardly attack on a feeble garrison of half starved men in midwinter to the diabolical assassination of unsuspecting and steadfast, manly Washington. It is of the same base, deceitful, malicious, treacherous spirit, all through. Poisoning provisions, cannonading hospitals, murdering prisoners with the bayonet and by the slower errors of starvation, violating flags of truce, and practicing every species of baseness and malice, have been the barbarous features of their warfare. Yet all this has been met by the people and soldiers with a magnanimous forbearance.

The malignant and vengeful temper of the South has ever been the basis of an argument for their invincibility. Their foreign friends and northern sympathisers have argued from it, that they could not be overcome. The time was taken from their own boastful press. The magnanimous spirit of the North, they said, will not consume the Union. One of the latest utterances of the London *Times*, their well paid ally, was in this view; on this persistent rage of heart in the rebels of the South it still hangs hopes of the severance of the Union.

Our people, conscious of right and conscious of power, have no need of the vengeful passions to nerve their patriotic arms in such a conflict as this. It is the prerogative of greatness to despise what is mean and dastardly; as it is of goodness to abhor that which is evil. Our Government and people aim at the right, the just, the true. No base, dissocial, destructive passion animates their hearts or energises their arms. Even amid the transports of the present, fresh, heavy sorrow, they ask only justice to be meted out to the guilty. And this is the boundary of their demand for the plotters and leaders of the rebellion, that has desolated so many homes and hearts; that has filled so many graves; that has lifted the parricidal hand against the life of our republic and the best interests of mankind. This is demanded—justice, justly administered.

Western Navy Yard.

At the last session of Congress, a Commission to examine into and recommend some location for the site of a Western Navy Yard, was authorized. The Commission, of which Rear Admiral Chas. H. DAVIS was chairman, spent some months in the performance of their duties, and visited Pittsburgh in December last. While the Commission was here a committee of citizens were appointed by a public meeting to confer with them. A Committee was also appointed to draw up a memorial or report, setting forth the claims of Pittsburgh as an eligible site for the proposed Navy Yard. The conference was had between the Commission and the Committee. A report was also drafted, printed, and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Commission.

The Naval Commission have reported, and recommend Carondolet and Mound City, as sites for the proposed Navy Yard.

Surrender of Johnston.

This was a necessary event to follow, sooner or later, on the heels of LEE'S defeat and surrender, and it has ensued as one of the legitimate consequences of Gen. GRANT'S strategy. The particulars have not yet come to hand, but we presume the entire army has capitulated substantially on the terms given to LEE.

There now remains nothing of the Rebellion but a few fragments that must soon wither and cease to become active elements of warfare. The civil administration is also broken up, for it was solely by the military arm that the civil branch of the Confederate government was sustained. In other words, for more than a year, the military power in the hands of the leaders has sustained the rebellion. Everything was lost with its loss, and the leaders have become fugitives. Should they not escape, there is every reason to believe that retributive justice, not to say vengeance, will yet overtake them.

Gen. Grant.

The country hails with real satisfaction the order by Gen. GRANT for the arrest of leading rebels in Richmond—the seat of the conspiracy.

We know of nothing so utterly inscrutable as the grips of the Lieutenant General, and we are confident that, sooner or later, he will make sure of his object. As a friend, he is warm and true,—as a foe he is as implacable as death. If to find the assassin it becomes necessary to seal all the South with a clamp net, he will do it, it certainly is important that Gen. GRANT should give this indication of the line on which he intends to fall out.

The fall of Mobile.

Under circumstances less sorrowful, this event would be welcomed with manifestations of general joy. It is nevertheless none the less important. Mobile was a stronghold of the rebellion and the enemy had made great preparations to defend it to the last. It was the last fortified place held by them, and its fall entails the loss of a large amount of material and other property, besides seven thousand prisoners.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The Sun Cotton Committee have been trying further experiments with this highly explosive material, and there seems to be every hope of its being used instead of powder, as a bursting charge for shells, and also as a mine in the torpedo and other similar vessels which are expected to be largely employed in any future naval war.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH.—The New York *Post* learns that political differences some time ago caused a quarrel between this eminent tragedian and his brother, the assassin of the President. Mr. Edwin Booth has been, and still is, a devoted Union man.

LAST NOVEMBER Charles Jones, of Marlington, Ill., lost his wife. Next month he married again. Last week the first wife's body was exhumed, and six shots found in the stomach. Jones is in prison.

Republican Stability.

The impression has been very general, that a republic has a form of government that is necessarily weaker than monarchy. This has been the opinion abroad, where pedantary and interested prejudices existed against this form. And it has, to a considerable extent had admission in the minds of people among ourselves. It has been thought that, while for ordinary times and among a people of intelligence and probity it was edequate to all the benign purposes of government; it would not bear severe strains, nor be able to sustain itself against any great internal commotions.

The erroneousness of this opinion has been demonstrated in the terrible convulsions of the day. The rebellion, formidable and extensive as it has been, has not shaken the first foundations of the Republic. The country has passed through a severer ordeal than has ever happened to any government. It has not only survived the trial, but it has survived it without the loss of a single principle, without the change of a single constitutional feature. The three essential departments of free government, the Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive have been in full and free operation all the time, and without encroachment on each other. The great insurrection has not brought to view any weakness inherent in our political system, but has rather proved it to have a strength for its own preservation and for the resistance of aggression, beyond other political systems.

So, also, we may add, the sudden shock which the nation has experienced by the death of its noble, honored and trusted chief magistrate does not occasion any manifestation of weakness or instability. There is a unanimous grief for the loss, there is a universal horror of the crime, there is a general abhorrence of the miscreant who murdered our beloved President, but there is no fainting of the Government, no staggering of constituted authorities under the blow. An event that in some other countries would have produced revolution, here only renders patriotic determination more fixed and resolute. The constitutional provisions are promptly applied and effective.

The contingency is immediately met by loyal provisions, long ago made; and republican government moves on majestically, safely, happily. Had the bloody conspiracy been successful to the full extent of its design, it would not have stopped the chariot wheels of government. The legal provision is, that if by death, resignation or inability, the President shall cease to act, the office shall devolve upon the Vice President. If both these functionaries fall, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, shall discharge the duties of the office; or, in case there be no such officer at the time, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be the President. Had Mr. JOHNSON as well as Mr. LINCOLN fallen by the assassin's hand, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, would have occupied the presidential chair of the Republic.

As it is, a few hours after the lamentable deed that laid Mr. LINCOLN low in death, Mr. JOHNSON was inducted into the high office; as in 1841 and in 1850, Vice Presidents took the position after the decease of their superior officials.

We know not what other trials may await our country, but the stability of the republic amid these formidable troubles, encourages the hope, that, as the foundations are laid in eternal right and justice, the glorious structure shall stand safely and strongly forever. The intelligent, principled morality of the people is its lustiness and its bulwark. This, which animates our soldiers in the field and our people in the pursuits of peaceful industry, our men and our women, the aged and the young, is what gives efficiency to law, and safety and stability to our government.

Labor—Recreation.

To an overworked people like ours, borne down by incessant toil, and many of whom have been taught to look upon relaxation in the light of an actual wrong, we should preach the necessity of *recreation*, not of labor. It is not less the duty of society to provide suitable outlets for the former than for the latter; and we are as responsible for the evils arising from neglect in this particular, as for those which would follow the absence of all school houses and churches. The moral and physical organization of man may be compared to a complicated piece of clock work, every wheel and bolt of which is essential to the harmonious working together of the whole; neglect of slightest any portion thereof and the utter subversion of the purposes and intentions of the maker, are the inevitable result. Variety is not only the spice of life, but its absolute necessity. As the physical world the alternation of day and night, sunshine and rain, winter and summer, are at once beneficial and conditional of each others' existence—so the changes of labor and recreation, exertion and relaxation, are the unalterable law of human nature; wisely ordained and alike essential to our moral and physical well being. Since we cannot, then, reverse the order of nature, it behooves us as good citizens to direct its wants to channels which are calculated to refine and ennoble its attributes, whilst they confer the utmost amount of delight and happiness. And such is the genial influence of music in the home circle. Whether we call to our aid the divine art of *music*—a most humanising medium and a powerful lever in the hands of civilization. What is better adapted to revive and invigorate the drooping spirits and enfeebled frame of the over-worked business man than a sprightly and enlivening Opera performance? Refreshed and delighted he emerges from the spirit-bath and returns with redoubled zest to the duties of his daily avocation.

We shall never be enabled to command a continuance of this most desirable of entertainments, until our projected *Academy of Music* shall have been erected. Let us then subscribe freely and at once to the stock.

The final restoration of peace will attract, numberless musical artists to our shores. The Concert and Opera business will flourish in an unwonted degree, and, inasmuch as a well managed *Academy* cannot fail to monopolise the bulk of the musical business, it is but fair to presume that the investment will yield a dividend of from eight to

TEN PER CENT.

President Johnson.

The New York *Tribune* entertains the following opinion of President JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson is empatically a self-made man, with the energy, self-reliance and courage befitting that character. He believes in the Republic, venerates the Union, and has learned to hate Slavery and the Rebellion with his whole soul. As the director of a great war, we believe he has qualities superior to those of our late President: if he orders a General to move, who nevertheless stands obstinately still, he will give the order again, but to another man. We know full many years ago when acting with him in behalf of Free Homes he was then too good a land reformer to be a nearly devotee of the slave power. Born and reared a poor white of the South, he knows how and why his class are kept down there; and of all anti-Slavery men we have found none more radical and inflexible. There is no more danger of his making any compromise or peace that will leave a vestige of slavery on the continent than that he will agree to establish the Inquisition. He has decided ability, earnest patriotism, and unbounding faith in our National destiny. If any rebel thinks he will be let off easier with him than with Mr. LINCOLN in the company, we advise him to come through the gate, the man attending it remarked—"Old fellow, it's well for you the train was detained so long—it's well you did not have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. LINCOLN being in it. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation.

Tognard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was broken, to be united when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the conspirators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated approach on the following day; and, in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence, the extra precaution, above mentioned, regarding telegraphic communication.

In due time the train with Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed, sent a dispatch over the wires to Philadelphia, that all precautionary measures had been delivered." The public, and, shortly, the conspirators, awoke on the morning of the 23d to the astonishing and exciting intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that while the above was being transacted, the shawl and cloak was native. He wore his ordinary traveling cap, and was in no sense of the word disguised.

We have given this narrative as we received it, assured that in no essential particular can it vary from the circumstantial account of "the gentleman" to whom the following we believe, may be properly attributed the frustration of the first plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln.

In confirmation of the view that this plot was within the knowledge of certain eminent secessionists in Washington, it may be stated that a gentleman, who was a member of the "Peace Convention," then in session, heard one of the southern members exclaim, when Mr. Lincoln's safety was announced, and mentioned, "My God! how did he get here!" The surprise was too significant to be mistaken, when afterwards remembered and associated with other circumstances.

It will be remembered that some time before Mr. Lincoln set out from his home for Washington, his intended route, and time was mentioned. A part of the programme was that he should visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We believe that Mr. Lincoln was no advised especially of any personal danger, till he was about to go to Harrisburg, and then, at the instance of the gentleman referred to, he was urged to proceed without delay to Washington. He replied, however, that he had promised the people of Harrisburg to answer their invitation, and he would go. He did go, and on the 22d of February, 1861. It was intended he should go over that road the evening, but under the management of "the gentleman," another arrangement was effected.

The night train from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington departs at half-past ten o'clock in the evening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoln should go secretly by that train on the evening of the 22d, and he found means to do so. A special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After dark, in that former city, when it was presumed he had retired to his hotel, he accordingly took this special train, and came on Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, in anticipation of his coming, "the gentleman" had ensured the detention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore train, under the pretence that a parcel of important documents for one of the Departments in Washington must be dispatched by it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a singular coincidence, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detained. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincoln, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city until after the usual Philadelphia and Baltimore train. Mr. Lincoln was conducted by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad reports had been made up in Philadelphia, and Baltimore city, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, in which his escort was driven to the depot at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and passing through the depot, entered the cars. Mr. Lincoln in the company, as Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the man attending it remarked—"Old fellow, it's well for you the train was detained so long—it's well you did not have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln being in it. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation.

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THE NATIONAL GRIEF

Meeting at Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE, April 15th, 1865.

At an impromptu meeting of citizens of Newcastle on this evening at White Hall, to give expression to their feelings on the assassination of President Lincoln, Samuel McKinley, Esq., was appointed President; Dr. A. M. Cowden and Rev. John F. Phillips, Vice Presidents, and E. S. Imshaw, of the *Courant*, and J. M. Kuester, of the *Journal*, Secretaries.

After prayer by the Rev. Greer, of the M. E. church, Colonel Daniel Leasure, John N. Ewer and E. B. McCombs, Esq., were appointed a committee to report resolutions, and reported the following, which, after approving addresses of Hon. L. L. McGuffin, Col. Leasure, E. B. McCombs, Rev. J. F. Phillips, Rev. Greer and others, were adopted by acclamation.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to remove by the hand of an assassin, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in a moment which we conceive to be one of the most critical in our great conflict; and, whereas, whilst we deeply deplore the dark, iniquitous and damning deed that all the time, and without encouragement on each other. The great insurrection has not brought to view any weakness inherent in our political system, but has rather proved it to have a strength for its own preservation and for the resistance of aggression, beyond other political systems.

1. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the distinguished martyr and mingle our tears in common with those of our loyal countrymen, and the friends of humanity everywhere in bewailing the loss of one for whom, "A nation is chief mourner to-day."

2. That in view of the sudden removal of our chief Magistrate in the midst of his overtures of mercy to vanquished rebels, we deem this a fit time for the nation to pause and inquire whether it may not be possible that the event which we so deeply deplore, is an indication or voice from God, demanding satisfaction upon great criminals for the blood of the innocent slain in this unholy war for slavery.

3. That we seriously ask our loyal countrymen to remember that, if the God of Nations is dealing with us in judgement for our blood, guiltiness in the past, it is the solemn duty to hear his sword—and not in vain; that he has over meted out our judgement upon the nations that were solled with blood guiltiness, and that, if we forbear to execute upon the instigators to the shedding of innocent blood, requisition for it, will be made upon us ourselves.

4. That we hereby solemnly recognize our obligations to stand by the properly constituted successor of our lamented President, as we have stood by him in the darkest hours of the nations peril, and give all that we have of moral and material support for the complete vindication of the nation's honor and safety, and maintainance of the integrity of our whole country.

The First Plot to Assassinate President Lincoln.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The murder of Mr. Lincoln, more than four years after his induction into the office of President of the United States, is not the fulfilment of a recent intention, nor is the guilt of it confined to the actual murderer and his present active accomplices. Soon after the first election of Mr. Lincoln, a plot was matured for his assassination, which was vaguely rumored at the time of its intended execution, but which was never formed in any tangible manner, and hence never obtained general credence. As we are in possession of some of its outlines, and the means by which it was defeated, the mention of the circumstances may now be received with a degree of interest which they could not heretofore have excited. It is proper to say that we state them substantially as they were reported some time ago by a gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in defeating the conspiracy. His communication was made in the confidence of professional action, and, although without any injunction to secrecy, yet as he is not at present in this city, and his name is not known here, we have not obtained to use his own or other names in this publication, we make it in such guarded form as may involve no breach of presumed confidence.

In the month of January, 1861, a gentleman holding a position in the United States which made him a proper agent to act on the information, was waited upon by a lady, who stated to him her apprehensions of some villainous conspiracy we are not able to say—of a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln when on his way from his home in Illinois to Washington, to be inaugurated as President. The active parties, or some of them, in the business, were understood to be in Baltimore. At all events, the gentleman considered the intelligence had sufficient foundation to make it his duty to satisfy himself whether it might be correct. He accordingly employed a detective officer, a man well skilled in that profession become notable for his sagacity and success, to go to Baltimore and adopt his own course to detect the parties to and plan of the conspiracy.

The officer went to Baltimore, and opened an office as a boarding house keeper or agent, under assumed name, of course. Being supplied with needful funds, he made occasions to become acquainted with certain persons whose names I have, and by degrees was on free and easy terms with them. He took each man in his humor, lived, and supported his some, associated with others," treated" and seconded dissipations in more ways than need be expressly stated, until he had secured enough for the confidence to be familiar with the particulars of their scheme. Meanwhile it had been ascertained that on the line of the Baltimore Railroad there were men engaged in military drill. Several other detectives were employed by the chief to discover the purpose of those organizations, which, disguised as laborers or farmhands, they got themselves mustered in. One of the military companies proved to be loyal in the extreme, another, under pretence of being prepared to guard one or more of the bridges north of Baltimore, was designed for quite an opposite purpose.

It will be remembered that some time before Mr. Lincoln set out from his home for Washington, his intended route, and time was mentioned. A part of the programme was that he should visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We believe that Mr. Lincoln was no advised especially of any personal danger, till he was about to go to Harrisburg, and then, at the instance of the gentleman referred to, he was urged to proceed without delay to Washington. He replied, however, that he had promised the people of Harrisburg to answer their invitation, and he would go. He did go, and on the 22d of February, 1861. It was intended he should go over that road the evening, but under the management of "the gentleman," another arrangement was effected.

The night train from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington departs at half-past ten o'clock in the evening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoln should go secretly by that train on the evening of the 22d, and he found means to do so. A special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After dark, in that former city, when it was presumed he had retired to his hotel, he accordingly took this special train, and came on Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, in anticipation of his coming, "the gentleman" had ensured the detention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore train, under the pretence that a parcel of important documents for one of the Departments in Washington must be dispatched by it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a singular coincidence, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detained. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincoln, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city until after the usual Philadelphia and Baltimore train. Mr. Lincoln was conducted by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad reports had been made up in Philadelphia, and Baltimore city, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, in which his escort was driven to the depot at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and passing through the depot, entered the cars, Mr. Lincoln in the company, as Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the man attending it remarked—"Old fellow, it's well for you the train was detained so long—it's well you did not have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln being in it. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation.

Tognard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was broken, to be united when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the conspirators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated approach on the following day; and, in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence, the extra precaution, above mentioned, regarding telegraphic communication.

In due time the train with Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed, sent a dispatch over the wires to Philadelphia, that all precautionary measures had been delivered." The public, and, shortly, the conspirators, awoke on the morning of the 23d to the astonishing and exciting intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that while the above was being transacted, the shawl and cloak was native. He wore his ordinary traveling cap, and was in no sense of the word disguised.

We have given this narrative as we received it, assured that in no essential particular can it vary from the circumstantial account of "the gentleman" to whom the following we believe, may be properly attributed the frustration of the first plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln.

In confirmation of the view that this plot was within the knowledge of certain eminent secessionists in Washington, it may be stated that a gentleman, who was a member of the "Peace Convention," then in session, heard one of the southern members exclaim, when Mr. Lincoln's safety was announced, and mentioned, "My God! how did he get here!" The surprise was too significant to be mistaken, when afterwards remembered and associated with other circumstances.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY MCCULLOCH.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Washington, April 16, 1865, will be read with interest:

"MY DEAR SIR:—You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of Government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the people a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not effect its institutions, or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to the centre, does not even stagger for a moment a government like ours. Very truly yours,

"John A. Stewart, Esq., New York."

"H. MCCULLOCH.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

Particulars of her Escape from Ferrol.

The Malls by the Moravian, via. Portland, give us the following particulars in regard to the rebel ram Stonewall:

[Correspondence of the London Herald.]

FONDA VISCAINA FERROL, Monday, March 20.

I herein hand you particulars and information concerning the Confederate steam ram Stonewall and the United States frigate Niagara and screw corvette Sacramento, about to take part in a naval engagement off this port. The two last named vessels are at present in Corunna, distant about eleven miles from here. They have both had steam up on board for some weeks past, watching night and day, for the appearance of the Stonewall. The excitement here and in Corunna is immense. The sympathy of the Spaniards is entirely with the Confederates.

The Stonewall put into Corunna on the 21st of February last, from Bordeaux, having experienced bad weather, and sprung a leak aft, about the 3d of February. She came to Ferrol for repairs in the government arsenal here. About ten days after her arrival here the Niagara came in, being followed by the Sacramento the following day. After they had been here some five days, the admiral commanding requested the Federals to leave the port, which they accordingly did, making for Corunna, where they remained at anchor with steam up until the 14th inst., when they weighed anchor, and cruised about outside the port for about two days; bad weather coming on they again entered Corunna, and are now awaiting the departure of the Stonewall from this place, which would have taken place this morning but for the strong wind that is blowing from S.W. One of the officers of the Stonewall has just informed me that they are to steam out to-morrow morning, if weather permits. Capt. Page, commanding the ram, arrived here from Paris two days ago, and immediately requested the permission of the Admiral to allow him to take the portable gun from the Stonewall is an iron plated vessel of about 900 tons, having a ram, or prow, forward about 12 feet long; her armament consists of one 300-pounder Armstrong gun, worked from an armor-plated turret, aft, in which are two 70-pounder Armstrong guns. These three are the only guns she carries. She is built on the twin screw principle; engines about 320 horse-power; nominal speed of vessel about ten miles. Her crew consists of about 15 officers and 80 men, all told; the greater part of them are men who belonged to the *Alabama* and *Florida*, Capt. Page last night called the crew aft, and after explaining the situation of affairs, said that as the Confederacy had no longer any ports in the Northern States it was useless going to America. All the yards and topmasts have been lowered, and everything on board put in fighting trim. The men would not turn in last night, but were up the whole night singing patriotic songs. All on board are sanguine of success, from the captain downward. It is intended to fire shells only from the large gun. The Federals rely entirely on success, by running the ram down or boarding her.

The Niagara is commanded by Commodore Craven. She carried twelve 200-pound Parrott guns. Her tonnage and horse power you have probably seen. The Sacramento about twelve miles, but is very long, and cannot turn round in less than a mile, whereas the ram can turn round in her own length.

The Sacramento carries eleven 200-pound Parrott guns, and has a crew of 300 men. The Niagara has a crew of 450 men. It is the general opinion here that if the Stonewall can but lodge one of her 500-pound shells in either of the Federal vessels, it will sink them in five minutes.

There are two Spanish frigates waiting to accompany the ram out to sea, in order that no fighting may take place in Spanish waters. The guns in the forts have been got ready for action in case the Federals should attempt to break neutrality.

The Admiral of the station sympathizes with the South, and when taking leave of the Captain of the Stonewall, yesterday, said he wished him success from his heart.

The excitement of the people here is immense, as I said before. The Federals have made themselves very obnoxious here lately, several of them being in prison in Corunna at the present moment. I know for a fact that some of the officers of the Niagara had to make a public apology for having insulted a Spanish officer at a ball in the carnival. I myself saw three officers turned out of a ball room by a lady's contrary, the officers and crew of the Stonewall have gained the good will of the Spaniards of their quiet, gentlemanly conduct, during the whole of their stay.

The wind is blowing very strong at present, I almost fear that the ram cannot leave to-morrow, but will write and advise you later if anything fresh occurs.

PARTICULARS OF HER DEPARTURE FROM FERROL.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

FONDA VISCAINA, FERROL, March 22.

Since writing you some days past nothing has occurred worth notice concerning the *Stonewall*, and she passed yesterday, when the former began to get up steam about 9 A. M. Capt. Page telling his agent on shore to give notice to the authorities of his intention to depart from here, and, accordingly, a gun from the port altogether. About 1 o'clock she left her moorings, took pilot on board, and after steaming about for some time made for the main channel, or river leading to the sea, getting to the mouth about 2:15 P. M., being then in sight of both the Niagara and Sacramento, lying in Corunna harbor, distant about 6½ miles; both these vessels had steam up, in fact, the *Niagara* at one time, before the *Stonewall* left, were kept constantly advised of the *Stonewall's* movements the whole day, first by telegraph from Ferrol, and then by signals from the coast guard stations and lighthouse.

The *Stonewall*, on getting outside, made certain sea evolutions, steering various courses, and also making right through her fleet, after leaving the port, but, as I said before, no sooner did she get outside about fifty minutes she ventured in the channel leading to Ferrol, having been in sight of the Niagara and Sacramento, but neither of the Federals came out, or made any sign of doing so. The *Stonewall* had her battle flag flying at the fore, and ensign staff through working order. Her engines, I believe, work admirably. Steam makes the half circle in less than three minutes. In fact, every body who saw her yesterday was surprised at the quickness of her movements. She steamed a little more than ten miles yesterday, being much faster than was expected.

The Spanish frigate *Concepcion* accompanied the *Stonewall* out to sea, in order to prevent any fighting taking place in Spanish waters.

After having had been out of sight of Corunna about 2½ minutes, the Sacramento steamed out, followed by the Niagara, and after her the Niagara. They both knew then by signals that the Stonewall was nearly in Ferrol Bay. It is quite evident that they did not want to fight or they would have accepted the challenge offered them. They both returned into Corunna in less than 40 minutes. On going on board the Stonewall, late last night, I found she was making some water aft, through the stuffing box of one of the rudders, but it can easily be made tight this morning. She will go out again to-day, about 1 o'clock, I believe, and there is little doubt but that the fight will come off to-day. I think the ram stands a very good chance of success, and that it is the opinion of most of the officers and others here and at Corunna, I have heard that the Captain of the steamer Cadiz, from Gibraltar to London, on putting into Corunna, reported that an iron vessel of war, he supposed armor-plated, bore down upon him off Cape Finisterre. He says he believes her to be a Confederate ram. If there is some truth in the report, as I had it from the offices of the English Consul in Corunna. There is nothing else that I know of at present.

Does this Account for It.

The following advertisement was published in the Selma, Alabama, *Dispatch*, in the month of December last; in consequence of recent events it is exceedingly suggestive:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED, TO HAVE PEACE BY THE FIRST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, Wm. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the first of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that great principles cannot live in the 'land of liberty.' If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the loss of fifty thousand dollars in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villians.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose.

Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahawba, Ala.

December 1, 1861.

MR. SEWARD'S FOREIGN POLICY.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Washington before the assassination, says:

Mr. Seward's policy is a peaceful one, but it will be found when his despatches are published, that he takes very bold ground. It's time that the humbug of "belligerent rights" to enable rebel pirates to prey upon the commerce of rebel pirates in foreign ports may no longer, and if any foreign power is disposed to contest that right, they will find us ready for all diplomatic and other intercourse with. Retaliation is to be our course. As foreign governments have long treated us, we shall treat theirs. If Canada will no deliver up the bank robbers, neither will we give up arms to Canada. We could not long endure the existence

The Daily Commercial

Acrostic on Abraham Lincoln.

Among the few on scrolls of fame, with laurels
pure and white,
Bright as the day-beam, thy name and deeds th
future yet will find!
Redeemed from all misjudgements vile, ha
lowed and loved, none higher,
And side by side with Washington—our
country's second sire,
Hark to the wail of wild despair, that echoes
deep and strong,
A nation's tears are shed for thee, and for
this last great wrong.
Martyr of Truth! thou hero, tried in Free
dom's holy fight,
Long years our wounds will bleed afresh at
memory of this night!
Intent on mercy still for those, our stern, un
yielding foe,
Ne'er treason planned or assassin's hand e'er
struck so fell a blow.
Could they whose rage devised this deed but
read thy noble heart,
Oh! ne'er had murderer courage to play so
base a part.
Let fall those tears we cannot check—who can
our grief restrain?
Ne'er shall his virtues be forgot, nor soon his
like be found again.

S. L. F.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In accordance with the request of the Acting Secretary of State, the United Presbyterian Church on Sixth street, Dr. Pitzdley's, will open for appropriate religious services to-day at 12 o'clock, noon, this being the time appointed for the religious obsequies of the late President of the United States.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mozart Hall, Seventh street, will be opened for religious services this day at 12 o'clock, noon. A discourse bearing upon our national affliction will be preached next Sabbath morning, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the congregation temporarily using Mozart Hall as a place of worship.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY.—There will be religious services in the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon, agreeable to order of acting Secretary of State, by Thomas X. Orr, Pastor.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.—In conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, will meet for religious service in their place of worship, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon. The services will be conducted by the Pastor, Elliot S. Swift.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller will officiate at 12 o'clock to-day.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—In compliance with the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State, religious services will be held in St. Andrew's Church this day at 12 o'clock, in honor of the late President of the United States.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ALLEGHENY.—There will be services to-day at 12 m. in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Rev. J. McMillan, pastor.

In addition to the above, of which official notification has been received, it is understood that all the churches in the two cities, surrounding boroughs, and throughout the county, will be open for divine service to-day at twelve o'clock, in accordance with the request of the authorities at Washington and the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Monday evening a man named John F. Dolan, a resident of the Ninth Ward, attempted to take the life of Mr. Obey, a conductor on the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Mr. Obey's car had just arrived at the Penn street station, when he was approached by Dolan, who exclaimed: "By ——, you put me off the car when I was drunk, and I will put you from ever doing so again." Before the words had been uttered, the man thrust his hand into a pocket in the inside of his coat breast, and drew forth a six barreled revolver, which he deliberately pointed at Obey. In an instant the arm of the would be murderer was seized in front by Mr. Murray, and at about the same moment another gentleman seized him from behind. Mr. Murray warded off the arm by pushing up the hand of the assailant, but he had not strength enough to keep it there, and in an instant after the weapon was in a line with his (Murray's) body. Mr. Murray, with great presence of mind, seized the pistol, and running his hand up the barrel, just as the weapon was being cocked, covered the tube with the integument between the thumb and forefinger, and upon which the hammer descended. The cap did not explode, but Mr. Murray had the skin badly lacerated in drawing it out from between the hammer and the tube. His presence of mind doubtless saved his life. Before the man had time to cock again he was knocked down, and the pistol wrested from him. He was then conveyed into Alderman Donaldson's office, who ordered him to bail to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill. Dolan is about fifty years of age, and is well known in this city. Mr. Obey, against whose life this outrageous attempt was made, is quite a young man, and brother of the unfortunate man who was murdered on the same road some years ago.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH.—In our hasty notice of churches on Monday morning, we inadvertently omitted mention of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. A large flag, heavily draped with crape, was gracefully festooned over the entrance, and within the church the sombre drapery of woe around the reading desk and pulpit, hung in sad contrast with the pyramid of Easter flowers which adorned the baptismal font.

Immediately after the recital of the creed and before the prayers, the newly elected rector of the parish, Rev. Mr. Fuller, alluded in feeling terms to the great national calamity which has so suddenly filled every heart with sadness. He especially desired the prayers of the congregation in behalf of the afflicted family of the late President of the United States—for our bereaved nation—for our rulers and magistrates, and especially for him on whom now fall the duties of the chief executive; and also for the Honorable, the Secretary of State, that God may be pleased to restore him to health, or else after this painful life is ended, to admit him to life everlasting.

Mr. Fuller's touching remarks in reference to the nation's bereavement were truly eloquent and affecting, and well calculated to bring tears to eyes unused to weeping; the entire congregation remained standing throughout the address.

After prayers, Mr. Fuller delivered a sermon rich in thought and evidencing the production of an earnest soul and well trained mind, and then, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Crumpton, administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper to a large number of communicants.

THE ALLEGHENY BREWERY CASES.—Yesterday, in the United States District Court, United States District Attorney Carnahan filed libels in the cases of the thirteen breweries, who were seized by the U. S. Collector of the 23d District some weeks ago, for alleged frauds in making returns of their sales. The Court ordered that writs of monition be issued to the Marshal, returnable on the first Monday in May next, at which time the parties interested will have an opportunity of appearing and answering the charges preferred against them. The property seized is very valuable, and it was supposed that an arrangement could have been effected, with the Collector, but owing to the brewers not acting in the matter the cases will be brought before the United States District Court, at the time afore stated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—in fact is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. L. MATTHEWS, General Agents.
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR Grass, the best hair dressing in use. 14 large bottles price 50 cents. oct9-1y

CARPETS.

We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves, including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of
AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
ap2

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
First night of the great sensation drama,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
New Scenes, Mechanical Effect, New Properties, Costumes, &c.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, JR.....MANAGER
THIS EVENING, the great drama, in seven acts, as played in all the principal cities, entitled the
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK,
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
The entire company in the cast.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN
AND CABINET IN COUNCIL ON
The Emancipation Proclamation.

At the urgent request of many citizens of Pittsburgh
CARPENTER'S GREAT PAINTING
will remain on exhibition at
No. 64 Fifth street.
ALL THIS WEEK.
Admission 25 cents. Six tickets for $1. Children 10 cents. Open day and evening.

GREAT WONDERS WILL BE seen at No. 68 Fifth street, opposite Concert Hall, in this city.
THE WILD MEN FROM BORNEO!
With their feats and a descriptive lecture, can be seen at MUSEUM HALL, No. 68 Fifth street, opposite Concert hall, commencing MONDAY, April 10th, at 2½ o'clock, for one week more, afternoon and evening. Admission 25 cents.
ap14-6

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small signs put posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jan25-1y

ATTORNEYS.

MILITARY AGENCY.
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS,
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.
Office: 98 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.
Special attention given to claims for loss of horses.
Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.
No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.
GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oc22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

H. C. MACKRELL..... S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [1y22

JNO. H. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

FINANCIAL.

R. H. ADAMS..... T. C. KNIGHT..... JAS. T. GRAFF
ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
146 South Third street, opposite Exchange, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks, loans, Government securities, &c., bought and sold on commission.
mh11-3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $500,000 (with privilege to increase to $1,000,000).

The undersigned, Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SYKES,
ROBERT B. MAYS, P. C. BAILEY,
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JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
ap7

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 81 Fourth street,
oct31-6m

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive applications for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the 15th day of March last. Persons who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 45 a year interest, payable semi-annually in currency, principle in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in gold.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents
mh30-1y

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,866,285 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	200 00
Amount of Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,873 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 30th, 1864	15,512 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$902,888 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	250,181 74
Due by Banks (special), payable in gold	8,430 45
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	29,900 95
Re-finances from Banks in transit, (cash)	53,539 94
Drafts and Checks	66,437 39
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	$63,671 20
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, SS:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn, Allen Dunn, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. ERWAN,
ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. F. MUELLER, 156 Fourth st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONSINGER, 231 Liberty st.
Directors:
H. F. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. ERZCHWEITS, Canton, O. se19

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude on Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. ap3

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KING,
mh31 Liberty Street.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A gentlemen and wife wishes to engage one large or two small rooms, furnished, with comfortable boarding, in a second story with a private family, in the suburbs, or near the city. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and location,
apl2-1w BOX 933 Post Office.

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD IRON, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc., for which cash will be paid by the
PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
apr6-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the sale and introduction of the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the sufferings of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid picture of the war. We have agents clearing $10 per month, whom we will prove to any one in the applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
apl6-tw&fdw

WANTED.—TEACHERS, STUDENTS and others who desire a healthy and profitable employment are wanted in every town in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, as agents for the beautiful and fast selling "The Child's Picture Gallery of Scripture." Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.,
apl6-2w-eod 66 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
mar 3-tf JONES, BROS. & CO., 66 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRY GOODS

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.

Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.

200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS from $7,50 to $75.00,

AT THE SPACIOUS
CLOAK ROOM
OF
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINEEY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEADS, IMITATIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS,
FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS.
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mh4 77 and 79 Market street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens.
n full stock, at
no23 R. H. PALMER,
54 Wood street.

T. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... M. WILSON
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
92 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond Alley.

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plainest to the Highly Ornamental and High Gilt of Antique Style.

A. E. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles, from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery No. 8 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Brother, corner of Wood and Fifth street, has been removed to Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, in the same building formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic and Printing establishment of Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on shortest notice, and at most reasonable prices.
OTTO KREBS.
ap6

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
ap1-1y

WM. W. HERRON..... JAS. A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Waynests., (Wallace's building)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the purchase of
Grain of all kinds.
Also, Wholesale Dealers in
BALED HAY.
☞ Western Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House, as we have greater facilities for storage and putting goods into this and Eastern markets than most of the Dealers in this city. The best of City references given when required.
ja31-3m

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.
TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.
Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.
Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc. For sale by GEO. E. JONES & CO.
ap8 141 Water street.

SAMUEL E. WHEELEHAN,
METAL BROKER,
No. 134 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
ja18-2m MILLINGAR & BIDWELL

MISCELLANEOUS.

DALTON'S
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINES
PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection. RARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE,
Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.
Two hours required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.
A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.
They will readily knit
Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,
and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making
SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving not a minute's work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.

More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.

They are capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Knitting Machine in existence.

Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing so certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

To Publishers of Newspapers.

One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.

For further information call at the SALESROOM, **No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,**

Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting.

E. P. CARPENTER General Agent,
For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap20-1ed

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.
Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, etc., worth over one million dollars. All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Only to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan distributed a few of the many averable "options of the press, of this kind, one of the largest in the City of Now York. We have in the prime of our business and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city—Queens, Timer, Chains, Charms, and Jewelry. Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles, purchased from T. & H. Gaughan at reasonable prices. T. & H. Gaughan are the only firm in business entitles them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city. Large Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in the market. We are also Agents for the Independent, Warranted, Oct. 29, 1864. Very large dealers and manufacturers of Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, &c., and have the largest stock that can be found in the city. Queens, Timer, Chains, Charms, and Jewelry. Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding article

From our Extra of Tuesday,

The Pre sident's Murder.

MANIFES TO OF PRES'T JOHNSON.

MOVE MENTS OF WILKES BOOTH.

A C ue to the Assassin of Seward.

ATTACK ON REBEL PRISONERS

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 17.

President Johnson will doubtless issue some sort of manifesto, setting forth his views and what terms he is prepared to offer to the rebels, and what advantages are to accrue to them from promptly laying down their arms. In the meantime we intreat those who are intimate friends of our new President to insist that he shall not allow his time and energies to be consumed by office seekers. This hungry clan almost wore out Mr. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, April 17.

The excitement with which the news of the assassination of the President was received is somewhat abated, but sorrow of a minor character is not less profound, from manifestations of public feeling in a variety of ways more numerous and impressive than it was possible they should be on Saturday. The draping of buildings is still in progress, and will be continued until the day of the funeral. A large proportion of our citizens are wearing badges of mourning. The British Consul has issued a notice calling a meeting of British residents to-morrow for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the assassination of the President. Arch Bishop McClosky has issued a circular designing appropriate honor to the memory of the illustrious President.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The "Evening Star" says: On Friday last Booth was about the National Hotel as usual, and strolled up and down Washington Avenue several times. A gentleman of Booth's acquaintance met him in front of the Kirkwood House and in a conversation which followed made some allusion to Booth's business, and in a jesting way asked:

"What makes you so gloomy; have you lost another thousand in oil?"

Booth replied that he had been hard at work that day and was about to leave Washington never to return.

Just then a boy came out and said to Booth: "Yes, he is in his room."

Upon which the gentleman walked on, supposing Booth would enter the hotel.

About seven o'clock on Friday evening he came down from his room in a hurried manner, was spoken to by several concerning his paleness, which he said proceeded from indisposition.

The doorkeeper at the theatre noticed Booth as he passed in, and shortly after the latter entered a restaurant near the theatre, and in a hurried manner called for brandy.

The "Star" says a clue has been discovered to the assailant of Mr. Seward. A man named Atzerwodt, from Port Tobacco, Md., and another named Harld, from the same place, hired horses at the stable on F street, a few hours before the assault, and disappeared very suddenly. It is known one of them went in the direction of Port Tobacco in the forenoon.

Several prisoners from Prince Georges county were brought to Washington, yesterday, being taken to the Old Capitol from Provost Marshal Ingraham's office a large crowd followed, increasing in numbers as they passed, although as a precautionary measure the route taken was down back streets. The crowd was mostly composed of negroes and colors, which represented and reported that the parties were Booth and Surratt, and gaining credit as they reached the vicinity of the Capitol, and even the cry was raised, "Hang them," "Kill them," and at the same time the prisoners were attacked with stones, and were struck several times, as we are also the guard. The proceedings were soon quieted. After the guards were struck a number of times, they faced about and defended themselves with their muskets. The prisoners were delivered to the Superintendent of Prisoners, each of them having been somewhat bruised by the flying missiles.

Among other arrests to-day, it is said, were several men in female apparrel.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Reception of the News of Lee's Surrender.

Raising the Flag over Fort Sumter.

Highly Interesting Ceremonies.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

The news of the surrender of Lee caused the liveliest demonstrations of joy.

The great event of raising the old flag on Sumter attracted large numbers of visitors to Charleston. Long before ten o'clock the streets and wharves were thronged with people. The negroes turned out by thousands, and the whites citizens were largely in attendance. All the national vessels were decked with colors, and salutes fired at eight o'clock in honor of the capitulation of Lee.

The monitors had never been up to the city before, and a curiosity to see them was great. The whole force of troops stationed here, supporting immense numbers of veterans to Fort Sumter. A detachment of marines and sailors, survivors of the assault on Sumter, the 10th and 12th N. Y., and 35th Massachusetts volunteers, were drawn up in line at the landing to receive visitors. Some of them passed in attending the fort before the ceremonies commenced.

Generals Gillmore and Anderson arrived at noon. The latter's eyes were filled with tears of joy as he glanced at the flag and the spot where he was to hoist the flag. Mr. Beecher announced that it was now half past twelve, and the ceremonies commenced by song and choirs, entitled "Victory at Last." A prayer by the venerable Bev. Harris, Chaplain in the army, and the same who offered prayer when Major Anderson removed his command to Sumter, Dec. 27, 1860.

Then followed a reading from a Psalm by the Reverend Dr. Storrs, and the people alternately. Major Anderson's dispatches announcing the fall of Sumter were read. Gen. Wm. Sumner was next introduced by Gen. Anderson. After remarks suitable to the occasion, Tumultuous shouts welcomed the blowing of the flag to the breeze. A salute of a hundred guns from Sumter, and a national salute from the fleet and other boats in the harbor; the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" caused the whole audience to sing. Mr. Beecher then delivered an eloquent address.

The President's Remains.

Their Conveyance to Illinois.

The Sewards are Still Improving.

MOSEBY OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 17.

The remains of the President will probably be conveyed from Washington on Thursday morning for Illinois, by way of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo. The time and seneduile has not been determined, but about one week will be occupied in reaching Illinois.

Both the Sewards to-night are in an improving condition.

The Tre sury Department is not paying the Government indebtedness by 7-30 notes. Parties holding vouchers can arrange to subscribe through Jay Cooke.

Investigations concerning the assassination are still going on. A large number of witnesses are being examined.

Col. Mosesy has offered to surrender on the same terms offered to Lee. His offer is now under consideration.

Our New President.

In New York, on Saturday last, brief speeche were made by several distinguished men among them Generals BUTLER and BURNSIDE. Speaking of President JOHNSON, Gen. BUTLER said:

"I am glad to speak here and say to you what I know to be the sentiment of the new President of the United States, who has succeeded ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the dispensation of Providence, to the highest place on earth. I know that ANDREW JOHNSON feels as you and I do upon the subject of putting down this rebellion. He has had a heavier load of it than we have. It has been at his heartstone and at his door, and he is able to deal with it, and as we would have it dealt with."

Gen. BURNSIDE, in reply to the question, "can you trust ANDREW JOHNSON as President, is he temperate?"—promptly said:

"I know Mr. JOHNSON well. He was Military Governor of East Tennessee when I commanded in the West. For some time he was in Louisville and Cincinnati, when I met him at all hours of the day and night, and in most important consultations, and I can say I never saw him taste liquor of any kind, and never saw him when I thought he had tasted liquor. He was no drinkard then. In my opinion he is a firm, loyal and talented man.

Merciful Words by the Martyr President!

Mr. LINCOLN concluded his last inaugural with the following words:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

AN IMPORTANT arrest has been made in Baltimore, but the name and particulars are withheld. The person arrested is said to have made a full confession, being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowledging himself to be the author of the letter signed Sam, which was found in Booth's trunk.

THE FUNERAL.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PALL-BEARERS.

Details of the Ceremonies.

Meetings of Loyal Citizens.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

ORDERS OF THE DEPARTMENTS

General Grant Notifies the Armies.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The citizens of Illinois pursuant to adjournment met at the National Hotel at 3 p.m. on the 17th inst., for further consideration of matters appertaining to the funeral of the President of the United States.

Governor Richard Yates, Chairman of the meeting, said that it would be in order for the General Committee to report, if prepared to do so.

General Ishaman Hagner, from the Committee upon resolutions, submitted the following preamble and resolutions for consideration, which were adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, The nation has been called, by the mysterious decree of an overruling Providence, to mourn the loss of the First Magistrate of the Republic, at a period when the best and brightest hopes of the people were centered upon him, and at a moment when his long and faithful services had culminated in complete triumph. And

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Illinois, his friends and neighbors, present in the city of Washington, profoundly impressed with the grave calamities which have befallen the country, desire to render just tribute to his great qualities and services, therefore

Resolved, That we deplore with inexpressible sorrow and anguish this great calamity which has at this same moment, robbed us of the kindest and purest friend, our great State of Illinois of its greatest citizen, the public of its ablest Magistrate, the world one of its most able advocates of humanity and brightest ornaments of the age, to whose memory virtue and great qualities can never do more than justice.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased President our sympathy in this their great bereavement and deepest sorrow, and while we fully realize that all must bow in humble submission to this dispensation, yet we feel that they, like this great nation, should dwell this to honor the memory of their illustrious dead, may find consolation in the realization that this great sacrifice will more sacredly cement the bonds of union and liberty.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and hereby heartily tendered to the Federal authorities for their cordial concurrence with the citizens of Illinois in the manifestation of the sorrow of a citizen she delighted to honor, and the President she gave to the nation, and that we will unite with the authorities in doing honor to the illustrious dead, to be deposited amidst the people who first learned to love him because they knew him to be great in goodness and good in greatness.

Resolved, That we unite in tendering to Hon. Wm. H. Seward and family our sincere sympathy in affliction, and profound thankfulness to God for his escape from the assassin's knife, and we hope for his speedy restoration to health and the discharge of his duties to the public.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to Mrs. Lincoln and the public press of the city, and their publication requested.

Col. Oglesby, from the committee to confer with the family of the President, reported that, although final arrangements had not been decided upon, he could state that it was determined that the body of the President was to be taken to Illinois for interment.

A. T. Stuart, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported that favorable progress was being made.

Hon. George F. Brown and Major Flynn were added to the Committee of Arrangements.

Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky, stated that the representatives of the State in which the President was born held a meeting, and should be happy to co-operate with the citizens of Illinois in doing homage to the illustrious dead.

Hon. David P. Hill offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 18th inst., the citizens of Illinois, will proceed to pay our respect to His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and that the Hon. Richard Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, on behalf of the people of the State, be requested to express to him their confidence and reliance upon him as the Magistrate of the nation, and to give him assurances that Illinois will render, as she always has heretofore, all assistance to daring to crush the rebellion and restore peace and union.

Half-past nine this morning was designated as the time to meet to call upon President Johnson. Governor Oglesby stated that at a meeting of the citizens of Springfield, a committee consisting of fifty gentlemen were appointed to visit Washington to act in conjunction with himself, in moving the remains of the deceased President. Hon. Norman B. Judbois, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Governor Richard Yates and others.

Upon motion of O. H. Browning it was *Resolved*, That in addition to the usual mourning badge of crape worn upon the arm, that citizens of Illinois adopt for the remainder of the term of mourning crape bonse molasses, bbls, 1 10; hlf bbls, $1 13; kegs, $1 17.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the National Hotel at 7½ p.m. to-morrow, 18th inst.

RICHARD YATES, President.
JNO. W. BROWN,
R. C. GALES, Secretaries.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

At a meeting of the members of the Senate and House convened at the Capitol, on Monday, April 17, 1865, at noon, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Conn., one of the Senators from that State, was called to the chair, and Schuyler Colfax was chosen Secretary. On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Mass., a committee of five Senators and five members were appointed. Each House was ordered to report at 4 p.m., to-day, what action is fitting for the meeting to take relative to the arrangements for the funeral of the late lamented President. The chairman appointed Senators Sumner, Harris, Johnson, Ramsey and Conness. Representatives, Washburne, Smith, Schenck, Pike and Coffroth, and on motion of Mr. Schenck, chairman and Secretary were added to the committee. The committee then the meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock p.m.

The meeting again assembled pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Sumner, from the committee heretofore appointed, reported that they had selected as pall-bearers on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Foster, Morgan, Johnson, Grimes, Wade and Connes, and on the part of the House, Messrs. Dawes, Coffroth, Worthington of Nevada, and Washburne. They also recommended the appointment of one member of Congress from each State and Territory, to act as Congressional Committee, to accompany the remains of the late President to Illinois; and presented the following names as such committee, the chairman of the meeting to have the authority of appointing hereafter for the States and territories not represented today from which members may be present at the capital by the day of the funeral:

Maine, Pike; New Hampshire, Rollins; Vermont, Foote; Massachusetts, Sumner; Rhode Island, Anthony; Connecticut, Dixon; New York, Harris; Pennsylvania, Cowan; Ohio, Schenck; Kentucky, Smith; Indiana, Julian; Illinois, Delegation; Michigan, Chandler; Wisconsin and California, Shannon; Minnesota, Ramsey; Oregon, Williams; Kansas, Clarke; West Virginia, Whaley; Nevada, Nye; Nebraska, Hitchcock; Colorado, Bradford; Dakotah, Tweed; Idaho, Wallace. The Committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House with their assistants be requested to attend the committee accompanying the remains of the late President, and to make all necessary arrangements.

All of which was concurred in unanimously. Mr. Sumner, from the committee also reported the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Senate and House now assembled in Washington, humbly confessing their dependance upon Almighty God, who rules all that is done for human good, make haste at this informal meeting to express the emotions with which they have been filled by the appalling tragedy which has deprived the nation of its head and covered the land with mourning, and in further declaration of their sentiments unanimously,

Resolved, First, that in testimony of their veneration and affection for the illustrious dead, who has been permitted under Providence to lead the people for his country and for liberty, they will participate in the funeral services, and by an appropriate Committee will accompany the remains to the place of burial in the city from which he was taken for the national service. Second, That in the life of Abraham Lincoln, who, by the highest favor of Republican institutions, rose from an humble beginning to the height of power and fame, they recognize a supreme example of purity and virtue which should be a lesson to mankind, while in his death they recognize a martyr whose name will become more precious as men learn to prize those principles of constitutional order and those rights, civil, political and human, for which he was made a sacrifice.

Resolved, Third—That they invoke the President of the United States, by a solemn proclamation, to recommend to the people of the United States, to assemble on a day to be appointed by him publicly to testify their grief and to unveil on the coal which has been done on earth by him who we mourn.

Fourth—That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the President of the United States, and also that a copy be communicated to the afflicted widow of the late President, as an expression of sympathy in her great bereavement. The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) L. F. S. FOSTER, Chairman.
SCHUYLER COLFAX, Secretary.

Services of a solemn character were held at Washington for funeral solemnities of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, who died at the seat of Government, on Saturday, the 15th of April, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 17, }

The following order of arrangements is published. Order of procession—funeral escort in column of procession; one regiment of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, a battalion of marines, two regiments of infantry, commander of the escort and staff, dismounted, officers of the Marine Corps Navy and army in the order named—mounted officers of the marine corps of the navy and army, in the order; all military officers to be in uniform with side arms; the civic procession, Marshal, clergy in attendance, Surgeon General of the United States and physicians to the deceased, pall bearers on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives; army, Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Major General Hallect, Brevet Brigadier General W. A. Nichols; navy, Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut, Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick, Colonel Ziegler, of the mounted corps, O. H. Browning, George Ashmun. The Cabinet, Simon Cameron and family, the delegation of the States of Kentucky and Illinois as mourners. The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by its officers, Governors of the several States and Territories, Legislatures the national judiciary and judiciary of States and Territories; the Assistant Secretary of State, War and Navy, and the Assistant Postmaster General and Assistant Attorney General; the officers of the Smithsonian Institute; the members and officers of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; the corporate authorities of Washington and other cities; delegations of the States; the clergy of the various denominations; the clerks of the several Departments and Bureaus, preceded by the heads of such bureaus and their respective chief clerks; such societies as may wish to join the procession; citizens and strangers.

The troops designated to form an escort will assemble in the Avenue, north of the President's late residence, and form in line precisely at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 19th inst., with the left resting on Fifteenth street. The procession will move precisely at four o'clock, during the session of the religious services at the Executive Mansion, appointed to commence at 12 o'clock, when minute guns will be fired by a detachment of artillery, near St. John's Church, Thirty Hall and at the Capitol.

At the same time the bells of the churches in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria will be tolled. At sunrise on Wednesday, the 19th inst., a federal salute will be fired from the Capitol, and in the vicinity of Washington. Minute guns between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and a national salute at the setting of the sun. The colors of the whole will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, A. G.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The State department has ordered its officers and employees to wear crape for six months. The War department orders the headquarters of all military departments, posts and stations to be draped in mourning for thirty days, flags displayed at half mast, thirteen guns fired at sunrise and sunset and minute guns at half hour intervals during the day, and thirty-six guns at sunset, the officers to wear badges of mourning and regimental colors appropriately draped.

The War Department requests Gen. Grant to notify the armies that President Johnson has taken the oath of office, and Gen. Grant has issued a proper notice. The Navy Department gives instructions relative to preparations on the part of the navy for attending the funeral.

THURSDAY, April 20.

Governor Parker has issued a proclamation recurring in suitable and appropriate terms to the unparalleled crime by which the American nation has been deprived of its first Magistrate, and the people of its kindest friend. He recommends the people of the State to observe the day appointed for the obsequies of the late President as a proper notice. The Navy Department gives instructions relative to preparations on the part of the navy for attending the funeral